

J.Q.

German Wirehaired Pointer Club of America website: [gwpa.com](http://gwpa.com)

## Chesapeake Bay Retrievers

### Dual Champion Chesapeake Bay Retrievers

What does it take to earn that coveted title of Dual Champion?

To earn the title of conformation Champion (Ch.), dogs must acquire a total of 15 points, including two majors shows, won under different judges (a win of three points or more is considered a major), and at least one point must be earned under a third different judge. In the conformation ring, you must show the judges you meet the breed standard and are worthy of the title of Champion.

To earn the title of Field Trial Champion (FC), dogs must win 10 points, with at least five points and one first place in Open Limited Special or Reserved All-Age Stakes, no more than five points may be earned in trials not open to all breeds of retrievers. Or they can win a National Championship Stake.

Much like racing's Triple Crown, the Dual Champion title is elusive, and there is not one achieved every year. Each championship is a challenge to complete on its own, but to acquire *both* takes exceptional time, training and money, not to mention an extraordinary dog with a committed owner.

Altogether, over the years, there have been 19 dual champion Chesapeake Bay Retrievers.

Sodak's Gypsy Prince in 1936 began the Chesapeake journey. From old photos, I believe he could compete today in the conformation ring, which is true for all the dual champions. The field tests have changed dramatically since those early days. The earlier dogs would need more specialized training today, but they had the heart and drive that all field champion dogs need.

It took another 20 years before DC/AFC Mount Joy's Mallard com-

pleted the task in 1959. Six years went by before two great dogs, DC/AFC/CFC Baron's Tule Tiger and DC/AFC Meg's O'Timothy, earned their titles in 1965.

Tiger's Cub, CD, and Koolwaters Colt of Tricrown both added the DC to their names in 1970, followed by Cub's Kobi King in 1978.

The 1980s produced three more duals: Capital City Jake, in 1981; Fireweeds Jasmine, the first dual champion Chesapeake bitch, in 1985; and JJ's Jessie, CD, the first DC/AFC Chesapeake bitch, in 1987.

Coot's Gypsy Clipper, MH, in 1990 became the first DC/AFC/MH of any breed. In 1996 JJ's Chi-Town Blizzard became the first DC/AFC/MH Chesapeake bitch. Gambler's Dilwyn Stacked Deck, MH, finished the decade.

The new millennium brought a list of dual champions. Westwinds Rudy of Nordais started off in 2001, followed by Sunday's Rufwater Canvasback, MH, in 2004; Bertram's Blazing Firewater, MH, and Distagon, MH, in 2005; and Genny's Yakity Yack Don't Talk Back, in 2007. Yakity's Shake Rattle and N Roll completed her title in 2013.

Dual champions who have sired dual champions pass on the genes. Baron's Tule Tiger sired Tiger's Cub. Westwinds Rudy of Nordais produced Bertram's Blazing Firewater, MH, who went on to sire Genny's Yakity Yack Don't Talk Back. Gambler's Dilwyn Stacked Deck, MH, sired two dual champions, Distagon, MH, and Sunday's Rufwater Canvasback, MH.

Bitches have been passing on their genes as well. Fireweed's Jasmine is the dam of JJ's Jessie, CD. The beat goes on as JJ's Jessie is the dam of JJ's Chi-Town Blizzard, MH, and Genny's Yakity Yack Don't Talk Back produced Yakity's Shake Rattle N Roll.

The Chesapeake Bay Retriever breeders have dedicated their breeding programs to maintain the dual nature of the breed. These are working dogs who follow the breed standard throughout the years. All the dual champions could go into the conformation ring today

and still win.

—Audrey Austin,  
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American Chesapeake Club website: [amchessclub.org](http://amchessclub.org)

## Curly-Coated Retrievers

### Curlyville 2014

Just two years ago, a very worthwhile field-training event took place at the home of Sherie and Clint Catledge, of Bear Country Retrievers in Bethpage, Tennessee. That was Curlyville Number One—and just recently, Curlyville Number Three occurred. Three days of practicing field drills were followed by the Curly-Coated Retriever field tests approved by the national club. These are the Working Certificate (WC, the first level of accomplishment); Working Certificate Excellent (WCX, the second level of accomplishment); and the Working Certificate Qualified (WCQ, the third level of accomplishment), all of which are well explained on the Curly-Coated Retriever website.

The dogs were divided into two levels, beginner and advanced. We had help from Curly owners whose dogs had passed the top levels of hunt tests, and also positive training tips were shared by those well versed in animal behavior. The instructors worked diligently in rather hot temperatures, and the person who has been organizing this event from the start, Sarah Shull, never seemed to grow tired of sharing excellent training ideas.

During the course of training, since I was familiar with the majority of Curlies there, I realized we had a wonderful assortment of conformation and performance stars, all here in the field. We are fortunate to own and train a very versatile breed.

I shall mention just a few of those Curlies attending who do it all: two of our BIS Curlies were there (we have 10 total, as of writing this column in early July); our BOB Westminster 2014 winner was taking part; our most recent BISS national-specialty winner and a

previous BISS winner were there. Also attending and earning their titles were some of our Master Hunter Curlies, and last but not least, many of our top Curlies in the performance game were all there earning their titles. Our top Barn Hunting Curly, a liver bitch, was there earning her title.

There were many passes in all levels, and all who attended came away with many training tips. It was amazing, to me, that some of these dogs who had never had previous field training were able to earn their basic WC title after the three days of excellent preparation.

Thanks to all who made this Curlyville and the two previous events so outstanding.

—Ann Shinkle, [annshinkle@aol.com](mailto:annshinkle@aol.com)

Curly-Coated Retriever Club of America website: [ccra.org](http://ccra.org)

## Flat-Coated Retrievers

### Anxiety Wraps and Calming Caps

The Flat-Coated Retriever can be an excitable breed that can easily develop separation and other anxieties. I've written before about training techniques that calm the Flat-Coat and relieve anxiety, but since those articles we have also learned to use anxiety wraps and calming caps.

The snugness of an anxiety wrap is comforting to the dog and has a calming effect as long as the dog is under the control of the owner, like swaddling a baby. An anxiety wrap can either be a wrap or towel pinned with horse-blanket pins tightly around the dog's chest and body, or a professionally made item. The Flat-Coat is taught to wear it during on-lead training at first, when he or she can easily be trained to leave it alone. As the dog becomes familiar with the wrap, the leash can be gradually eliminated, but leaving a wrapped Flat-Coat unsupervised can lead to unwrapping and eating of the material by a Flat-Coat, who might swallow a bandage or a toy. We have noticed that some dogs are calmed simply by wearing a very wide plastic collar fitted

snugly.

The wrap can be used whenever the dog needs a calming effect, such as when riding in the car, socializing, or becoming anxious about thunderstorms. As the dog's behavior improves through the calming training and wrap, the wrap itself can gradually be phased out. This might take a long time, due to the Flat-Coat's prolonged adolescent period.

Storm-shyness can become worse with age, however, and a variety of techniques should be employed. If your dog is at all sensitive to noise, be noisy and gradually noisier when you feed or play with him. Use tapes or CDs of storms, trains, fireworks, and other sounds—softly at first, and gradually louder during play, work, and feeding, to gradually condition your dog to expect positive things to happen with increasing noise.

We have cured gun-shyness, which was previously thought to be incurable, so patience and persistence pays off.

If your dog is becoming storm-shy, talk to your vet or behaviorist about possible medication as well. Storm- or noise-shyness can be caused by disciplining with noise (such as with newspapers and shaker cans) or by leaving dogs outdoors unsupervised and exposed to noise that is threatening (in the dog's opinion) or severe storms.

Calming caps are made of cloth that your dog can see through, fitted over your dog's eyes, causing him or her to be less distressed and stimulated about nearby activities. It can be compared to blinders on a horse. You can purchase these or make them yourself. If a dog is overstimulated by squirrels or rabbits while on a walk (on leash) or by the other dogs at training class, a calming cap can be used temporarily until your training of your dog takes over and he learns to be controllable under those circumstances.

We prefer to train dogs to totally ignore small animals, which are nothing but a frustration to the dog anyway. The calming cap can also be used when your dog is overstimulated looking out

of windows in the car, until you can teach him to ride quietly and safely in one place.

—Sally J. Terroux

Flat-Coated Retriever Society of America website: [FCRSAinc.org](http://FCRSAinc.org)

## Golden Retrievers

### A Field Trial Glossary

You and your Golden Retriever attend your first retriever field trial to watch your friend's young Golden compete. The dog's performance looks good to you, but you're confused by your friend's description of the dog's work.

"He pinned his first two marks but had a big hook on the third. He took a good initial line on the blind, but he popped halfway there, and he was a little sticky on the last bird."

"Huh?"

The following glossary of "field-trialese" may help the newcomer better understand the mysterious language one sometimes hears at field events.

*Area of the fall:* An area, predetermined by the judges, where the dog may hunt for a marked retrieve.

*Back:* The verbal command and/or arm signal, used to send the dog from the handler's side, or from a distance, to go straight back.

*Blind:* (1) Blind retrieve: the dog is sent to retrieve a bird that has been planted in a hidden location. (2) Holding blind: a canvas or other structure behind which the dog and handler wait before going to the line to run the test.

*Blink:* Describes a dog's refusal to pick up a bird in the field.

*Break:* When the dog leaves for a retrieve before being sent, or before the judge has called his number.

*Call backs:* The dogs who are called back to run the next series.

*Cast:* Direction given to the dog, with whistle, voice and/or arm signal, to direct the dog to the bird.

*Cold blind:* A blind retrieve, run without a prior marked retrieve.

*Controlled bird:* A dead bird thrown as a marked retrieve.